prolong your stay in Massachusetts sufficiently to enable us to manifest our high regard for your office, and to you personally."

To this President Johnson replied:

"Your Exeklessey: In reply I can only tender to you my thanks for this welcome. I would be doing myself injustice were I to attempt to conceal the emotions and feelings which I have experienced upon the soil of Massachusetts. Her early history in connection with the union of these States, it is unnecessary to recite to those who are more familiar with it than myself. It is known to all; it has become the history of the country. In visiting Massachusetts under these peculiar circumstances it is peculiarly gratifying to receive such a welcome. With regard to your remarks as to the preservation of the union of these States, I trust that I shall not be thought egotistical when I say I yield to none in my devotion to that purpose. It is not my intention to make a speech, but simply to tender to you my thanks for this cordial welcome to Massachusetts, and especially to Boston."

The Governor then introduced his staff to the President and to Secretary Seward. The company present then retired, and the President was shown to his rooms.

THE PRESIDENT SERENADED—HIS SPEECH.

At 10 o'clock-the members of the City Government and many prominent citizens, including ten. Banks and Congressman Hooper, called upon the President, who received them without making a speech. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Gilmore's Band arrived and serenaded the President. It was some time before the latter appeared, and in the meantime the dense mass of people amused themselves by cheering for Mr. Johnson, Gens. Grant and Sheridan The name of the latter was received with intense entincians. Mayor Norcross introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: In being introduced to you here to night it is for the purpose of informing the crowd that so far as I am concerned.

spoke as follows:

**FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: In being introduced to you here to-night it is for the purpose of informing the crowd that so far as I am concerned there will be no speech of this occasion. It is not my purpose in visiting Massachusetts on this occasion to make speeches. I have come to Massachusetts for two reasons, one of which is that it has been a long time a desire on my part to visit the State of Massachusetts, one of the glorious States of this confederacy. (Cheers.) This is one of the reasons why I am here. There is another, it is true, to which I shall not allude on this occasion. In presenting myself here, and in being introduced to you to-night by your distinguished's representative, the Mayor, it is for the purpose of informing you that I shall not make a speech or address on this occasion. (Cries on the outskirts of the crowd, "Three cheers for Congress," which were at once given.] The manner, the cordial manner in which I have been received by the people of this State on this occasion will make a deep and lasting inpression on my heart; and so long as any heart shall continu to send forth one single kind emotion, just so long will the impression remain indelibly upon it which has now been made by the people of Massachusetts since I have visited this State. Though a stranger to you, and though there has been much said about party and all that, my business here has no reference whatever to party. It paying your respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and the manner in which I have been received as a clitzen of the United States and as the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and the manner in which I have been divided and severed in twain, as I water, that the bow of peace is set in the cloud, and that the day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire. The day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire. The day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire. The day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire.

speech of Mr. Seward.

As soon as the President had retired, loud calls were made for Mr. Seward, and after a brief delay the Secretary of State appeared at the window. He was received with great applause mingled with a few hisses, and as soon as order was restored spoke as follows:

Citizens of Boston and Peofile of the State of Massachusetts [Cries of "Londer"]: You have saked one to speak louder. Excuse me for saying that for two years past I have had an impediment in my speech. I rannot speak louder, and if you are not confent with what can be said with a jaw hone-mily broken, I must ask you to call some other speaker in my place. But with pleasure to acknowledge the gratification of pride, of platroidsm, and of ambition that I have experienced to-day in many expressions and marks of kindness which have net me on all sides as I came through the State of Massachusetts. It is a pleasant thing to see that, after the convulsions of a civil war, and after the almost speakly terrifite convulsions of a civil war, and after the second successions and marks of kindness which there is so much charity expended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had ugen

And the second control of the second control

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION—ARRIVAL OF MASONIC DELEGATIONS.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New-York, nearly 100 strong, arrived here this morning, and quartered at the Tremont House. This Lodge have in their possession the Bible upon which George Washington was sworn as first President of the United States. It was shown to President Johnson to-day, at his request, and he congratulated the Lodge on possessing so valuable a memento of the Father of his. Country Numerous commanderies of Knight Templars have already arrived to arrive to arrive the dedication ceremonies to-morrow, among them commandaries from Washington, D. C., Hartford, Springfield and Portland, Several special trains will arrive to-night and early tomorrow morning with lodges and delegations of the brother-hood. A beautiful and imposing demonstration is anticipated.

DISASTERS.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the ferry-boat Nebraska, belonging to the Brooklyn Ferty at Grand-st., Brooklyn, she was run into by the Prussian brig Courier, the bowsprit of which struck her on the quarter, immediately forward of the paddle-wheel, and tore away a considerable portion of the woodwork of the gentlemen's cabin. The ferry-hoat was damaged to the extent of about \$150. No one was injured, although the boat was considerably crowded with passengers. THREE MEN SUFFOCATED.

August Beck, Simon Groesbeck, and August Hitcherick lost their lives on Saturday under perilous circumstances. The first, in attempting to descend into a well stances. The first, in attempting to descend into a well recently constructed at Liebman's brewery, was overcome by the foul gas at the bottom. The second went down to get Beck out, and was himself overpowered, as was the third who ventured to the help of the other two. A fourth man, named Reiben, then tied two ropes about his person and went down. Beaching the bottom, he detached one of the ropes, with a view to making fast to one of the bodies, when he, too, was overcome by the gas, and had to be drawn up to the surface. Two of the deceased were married and had one child each.

PATAL RAILEGAD ACCIDENT.

of TREBURADE TO THE TRIBUNE.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—The Cincinnati Express train, which left this city this morning, ran through a two-horse wagon near Galion station, killing Wilson Sipes and his wife, and severely injuring three children. The horses attached to the wagon were also killed. Sipes expected to cross the railroad track before the train reached the crossing.

SERIOUS FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE, IN CHICAGO. Chicago, June 22.—About 6½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out at the corner of Lake and Clinton-sts., and extended to nine buildings, which were totally consumed some 20 other buildings were more or less injured. A woman named Rennier was burned to death in endeavoring to save the lives of others. A great number of families have been rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, of which about \$50,000 is covered by insurance.

seen Spangler there I would have noticed it; do not know the prisoner; have no recollection of seeing a man who looked like him that night; if I had seen Spangler there my knowledge of his duties would have attracted my attention to him.

**Meriodic of the duties would have attracted my attention to him.

**Meriodic of the duties would have attracted my attention to him.

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**Meriodic of the duties would have attracted my attention to him.

**Meriodic of the duties of the duties of the prisoner was charged with murdering and conspiring to murder My. Lincoln, and not Mr. Seward, and he could not, therefore, see the relevancy of this testimony.

**Judge Fisher said he supposed it was proposed to show that this was a part of the same conspiring that resulted in the killing of Mr. Lincoln.

The defense neted an exception to the ruling, and witness was then examined by Mr. Carrington, and testified he was a soldier of the kighth Maine Volunteers, and in April, 1855, was detailed as a murse for Mr. Seward, who had been injured by being thrown from a carriage. Witness then testified to the fact that, while engaged in his duties that night, he heard some one coming up stairs, and afterward Mr. Frederick seward, came and said he would not have his father disturbed. Witness then detailed the circumstances of the attack upon Mr. Seward, bed; when the man came in and leaped upon Mr. Seward, bed; when the man came in he pushed Miss Seward as the kinte, and then came in and leaped upon Mr. Seward, bed; when the man came in the pushed Miss Seward as the leaped upon the bed, and in the scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and in the scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and in the scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and in the scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and in the scuffle was wounded twice about the shoulder, and on the scuffle was presented to the word shoulder, and on the scuffle doing this, witness and the man wer

Edward A. Stevens, who is alleged to have fraudu-lently procured 50 barrels of flour from Holt & Co. of No. 57 Water-st., in February last, was, on Saturday, held to bail by Justice Hogan in the sum of \$1,000. Emabuel Eising of the firm of Nordlinger & Co. of No. 66 Front st., Eising of the firm of Nordlinger & Co. of No. 66 Frent'st, complained that on Nov. 19, 1866, by representing himself as Wm. A. Green of the firm of Green & Co. of Providence, R. L. the prisoner procured from him five harrels of gin and fifteen barrels of spirits, valued at \$2,762. On this new complaint the magistrate communited the accused for trial. He is a native of Massachuseuts, agod 30 years, lives in Lexington ave., and claims to be a broker and commission merchant. A number of other merchants claim to have been defrauded by the accused, and profess to be willing to make complaint against him.

On Saturday, Coroner Schirmer, at the Spring-st. Police Station, continued the investigation into the circumstances attendant on the death of Catharine Corbay, who was found on Friday morning dead in her apartment on the first floor of the tenement in the rear of No. 137 Mott-st. Ellen Donohue, residing in the rear of No. 137 Mott-st, testified, that about 5 o'clock on Friday morning she saw a woman come into the alley from the street; she had blood upon her hands and also upon the apron she wore; she wiped her face upon this apron, then took it off, rolled it up, and threw it into the sink; she was of middle age, and dreased in a plain black shawl and hood, and had the appearance of one who had participated in a debauch; witness, believing she had no business there, ordered her out of the yard, and she left without saying a word. The prisoner, Alice McMahon, was then confronted with the witness, but the latter failed to recognize her as the woman whom she had seen on the morning in question, Further investigation was then postponed, in order that other testimony might be procured. The woman McMahon is still in custody.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS COMPANY-MORE FIGURES,

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY—
MORE FIGURES.

[From The Berfalo Counter of June 20.]

EDITORS COUNTER: There has now been paid into the treasury of the Merchants' Union Express Company the sum of \$4,500,500, being the result of calls to the amount of 25 per cent on twenty millions of capital stock, less \$6,000 not paid in. From this sum deduct \$1,250,000, amount paid on real estate, eyes of equipment, &c., and we have the right to do, that the gross carnings of the Company are equal to the expenses, there should be, at this moment, in the strong box of the M. U. E. the above handsome surplus, viz.; \$2,700,500.

With these facts in view. I am perfectly astonished to learn that the shareholders in this Company are to be called upon for still another assessment upon their subscriptions—the amount this time being ten per cent. What need of this call, if the Company has on hand, as we have shown, nearly four millions of dollars What need of this call, if the provisors of the managers if what provides of the managers if what provides of the managers if what lowing from the circular issued by the Managers on the 28th Ag January last: "Every obstacle in our path, thus far," "Our company is no longer an experiment." "Communications to sharehold the control of the way." "Our Company is no longer an experiment." "Communications to sharehold the provides of the net earnings of the Company." These are proper and important questions, and as such, should be exercilly pondered by those interesting of the convern. And if it has so been sunk, what is to be thought of the sagacity of the managers and the chances of the success of the enterprise—and who wishes to put more money into such an insatiate hopper!" I cannot think that any stockholder who is blessed with ordinary common sense, and who bears in mind the fact that there are nearly \$4,000.00 in the treasury of the company, and therefore another call is an insult, or that this large amount has been squindered, and therefore another call is an outrage—I cannot think, I rep

CITY ITEMS.

PERSONAL.-Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, Gen Anson Stager, Ohio, ex-Senator McDougall of California and Caleb Cushing. Washington, are at the Aster House Gen. G. H. Farrar, U. S. A., and Col. Bennet, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gens. Ramsey and Andrews, U. S. A., and the Hon. T. T. Davis, Syracuse, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel; J. H. Estcourt of London, is at the Breevooort House.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB .- The semientennial anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb will be celebrated by exercises in the Chapel of the Institution, at Washing-ton Heights, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock p. m. Hud-son River Rairoad trains (for One-hundred-and-fify-second-st. station) will leave the Thirlieth-st. Depot at 12:30 and 2 o'clock p. m.

THE PRESENTATION HOSE CARRIAGE.-Messrs. Henry Wilson, ex-President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Councilman Lamb, Lewis J. Parker, Peter Y Everett, Abraham Clearman, Tobias Lawrence, J. F. Burns, John Underhilt, and F. A. Rianbock, Special Committee of the Firemen's Association, left this city on Saturday, by steamer Manhattan, for Columbia, S. C., having in charge the new Mose carriage which is to be presented to Independent Company No. 1 of Columbia. The Committee will be absent about two weeks.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.-The Executive Com-SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The Executive Committee of the Masons of this city held a meeting at the Westminster Hotel on Saturday afternoon, to consider the call which has been made upon the Order for relief for the South, through the musical entertainment on Thursday evening next. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmach as the time to visit Lodges is very limited, all Masters of the several Lodges who have not been personally waited upon the subject of tickets be requested to apply for them to the members of the Executive Committee, or to Bro. E. M. Banks No. 62 Front-st. the Treasmer, to the cast that all brethren of the respective Lodges may be supplied with them.

Dwyer, a Worth-st. tradesman, got its leg broken on Saturday, and the owner was compelled to have the animal shot. When a person attempted to remove the animal, a dog which had slept in the stable with the horse three years, refused to be separated from the carease, but clining to the mare with its teeth, and mounted the vehicle when it moved off and sat beside the dead horse, acting as chief and only mowner. After a lapse of three hours the dog returned to the stables, seeming quite ionely in the absence of its lost companion.

held by Coroner Schirmer on the body of Emma Cotther, aged eight years, who died at her father's residence in One-hundred and-thirtieth-st., near Third-ave., from the One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., hear Infra-ve., from the effect of burns received on Thursday, by her clothes taking fire while playing with lighted straw at the house of a neighbor. The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of Jacob Dibtus, a market gardener, who was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed in Second-ave., near Ninety-fifth-st., his wagon having ran into a hole in the street. The jury censured the Second-ave. Railroad Company for neglecting to provide safeguards or lights at that point. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged 44 years, and leaves a wite and seven children.

Men's Liquor Dealers' Association held an adjourned mect-ing on Friday evening at the Sinclair House, on Broadway, to determine upon their plan of action against the enforcement of the Excise law. It was declared last week that the open resistance to the law should begin yesterday, but it is now announced as the programme that a mass meeting shall be held in Union-square on Wednesday evening of next week, July 3, and that the liquor dealers in attendance will be called upon to keep all of their bars open all of that night, having relays of bar-keepers, so that when one is arrested another shall take his place and continue the sale. The old Liquor Dealers' Association and the German Brewers' Association oppose this style of wisdom, urging that it will result in the more stringent enforcement of the law and the revocation of the licenses of all who violate the provisions of those licenses. The matter will be discussed this evening.

William Schirmer, M. D., Coroner, writes us to say that the Association over which he presides is not the "German Liquor Dealers' Association," as reported in the the papers of the 22d, but the "Central Organization of the City of New-York for the Restoration of Lost Civil Rights." to determine upon their plan of action against the en

[Aunonneements.]

MERCANTILE AGENCY SUIT:

Canada reports copied "certain errors" in Dun, Wiman & Co.'s book.

It must strike the reader as somewhat singular that the errors only
should have been copied, especially in view of the fact that the Messrs.

Bradstreet are still before the Court of Chancery in Canada, maintaining their right to appropriate the whole book.

They would have the public infer that as they received these reports to

manuscript as original, and paid for them as such, that they are, therefore, innecent of guilty knowledge that the reports had been pirated. How far this inference is correct may be judged from the circumstances of obtaining these reports and the amount of money their compilation cost. It was proven by the evidence of Messrs. Brailstreet's own employes that these Canada reports were obtained by one man in two months; that in that short time they were increased from two thousand ploye's that these Canada reports were obtained by one man in two months; that in that short time they were increased from two thousand to needer theusand; and that the total cost was eight hundred dollars. If the Messrs Bradsteet are in the habit of procuring their original reports as to the standing, character and credit of traders at the rate of two hundred per day from each of their agents, and at an average cost of sixty-free cents per thousand, and that too, over the broad face of a sparsely-settled Province, it is obvious that it would hardly pay to be piratical. But whether reports so expeditionally and cheaply obtained can be relied on as a basis for credit transactions the public will be best able to judge. If the Messrs Bradstreet are willing to admit that this is the character of all their reports, and have the assurance to ask merchants to grant credits on such information, they may be, by a very liberal stretch of charity, acquitted of guilty knowledge of the pirace. But they know, as every merchant who has been in the habit of investigating credits knows, that such a thing as this is an absurdity. The Messrs Bradstreet proved it to be an absurdity themselves, by the evidence of the same employés, who swore that the subsequent revision of the Canada reports, alluded to above, cost five or six thousand dollars, and occupied five men four months steadily.

They admit this suit has been in progress since March of 1886—a period of fifteen months. Do the Messrs, Bradstreet product their housess in such a manner that it takes them such a length of time to decide whether twelve thousand of their reports are original or not, or have been pirated from an opponent's head? Again is necessary to have the assistance of the Court of Chancery to enable them to reach a conclusion on a matter of so much importance?

They acquile denied in to the last moment that that these reports were

the Court of Chancery to enable them to reach a conclusion on a matter of so much importance?

They steadily denied up to the last moment that these reports were pirated at all. It has cost a large sum of money, and a great inconvenience to a large number of respectable witnesses, to prove a fact which the Messrs. Bradstreet now admit; but admit so tandly as to show that unless they had been forced to it, they never would have admitted it at all. In view, therefore, of the long time which has elapsed since the charge was made, and the suit commenced; the ample opportunity for investigation that has been afforded, and the reluctant but partial admission now made, we submit that the statement that they had no previous knowledge of the piracy is at least doubtful. Nay, more than this, they have fought the case to the present point with great persistence, throwhave fought the case to the present point with great persistence, throw-ing all kinds of delays and technical legal difficulties in the way, and even tow, as before stated, are still before the Court claiming the right to ap-

now, as before stated, are still before the Court claiming the right to appropriate our book owing to the accidental omission of the printer to copyright it. When men claim a legal right to do a moral wrong, their moral innocence can hardly be admitted.

But the sublimity of impudence is reached in the concluding paragraph of the above card, in which the public are informed their forthroming book will contain a therough revision of their Canadian reports. How much reliance can be placed upon their plea of "injured innocence" as to the previous piracy may be imagined when the reader is informed that the very Canada names which their existing books contain are absolutely those pirated from our book. This fact was proved by Mr. Chas. F. Clark, the Detroit manager for Messra. Bradstreet, and the general manager of the Canada business, who swore that the names farnished to their travelers of whom to procure reports were actually taken from the book, which we proved to flave been a copy of ours. The same fact was still further and most conclusively proved by the evidence of Mr. Hoftsan, a husband of one of the New-York partners and a defendant in the case who swore that the type from which the pirated book had been printed had never been distributed, that subsequent editions, but with all the had never been distributed, that subsequent editions, but with all the errors corrected, had been and would be printed from the identically same type. With such undoubted evidence from the parties themselves, as to the continued use of these pirated names, how is it possible to credit their statements, either as to their impocence or as to the reliability of their

Mesars. Bradstreet & Son say "that they hever have knowingly, adopted, and never shall be willing to vouch for the ratings of any other Mercantile Agency than their own." How they can make such a statement with any appearance of truth it is impossible to conceive in view of the following affidavit, which came up in course of the suit, but which, as it refers to matters in the United States and not in Canada, we were not

permitted to put into Court.

IN CHANCERY.—In re. Dun Wiman & Co. agt. J. M. Bradstreet & Sot In Charchar.—In re. Dun Winna & Co. agt. J. M. Bradstreet & Son.

—I, Sanuel Duncan, of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, attorney, make oath and say: That in the month of September or October, in the year of our Lord 1963, I resided in Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and was in the amployment of the defendants; that mbsequent to the last-mentioned date I went to the City of New-York, and entered the office of the defendants, in the said City of New-York, that during my employment with Bradstreet's, in the City of New-York, my business was a thorough examination and comparison of R. G. Dun & Company's Reference Book for the United States of America, with the defendant's, Bradstreet's Commercial Reports for the United States, that I was informed that R. G. Dun & Company's book was obtained from one of Dun's subscribers, of whose name I am ignorant. tained from one of Dut's subscribers, of whose name I am ignorant. That the pinding was carefully taken of Dun's reference Book, and

the book compared with Bradstreets, and a pencil mark made ceery name, city, town, or place centained in plaintifs, R. O. Dun Company's, book, and not contained in the defendants, Bradstreet's, bed which names, with the rattings, and the places were copied of, and is corporated in the next subsequent edition of the defendants, Bradstreet's edition of their Commercial Reporter.

Subscribed and sworn to by Samuel Donean before me, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-first day or March.

in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and with seven, having been first read over to the deponent, Sannel Busea

We know nothing of Mr. Duncan except that he gare as respectable references at Dubuque, Iowa, where he formerly resided; while the first that he was employed by the Mesars. Bradstreet between two and they years in the performance of such delicate duties as the above, ought to be years in the performance or such order to the state of the satisfactory evidence as to his reliability.

In conclusion, we also bey to say that our Reference Book excelling compiled and revised to date, and containing only original names, and reliable information, will be lessed promptly on the lat of July, and allessed promptly on the lat of July, and allessed promptly on the late of July, and all the la

the above exposure, we think vs can safely submit it to a comparison with the Messra. Bradstreet's politication. R. G. Dunn & Co.

Proprietors of the Merc. stille Agency, No. 233 Broadway, X. T. part a Glossy Luster to the Hair, use Mrs. S. A. ALLEY's improved the style) Hain RESTONER or Dressing, combined in one bottle. Price to

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125, Tribune Office.

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FOR SALE—A good coupé ROCKAWAY, light, all in geed order at DUSENBURY & NELSON'S, No. 93 January 4.